

# 이관(Eustachian Tube)에 발생한 점막흑색종(Mucosal Melanoma) 1예

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## Mucosal Melanoma Arising in the Eustachian Tube : A Case Report

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### ABSTRACT

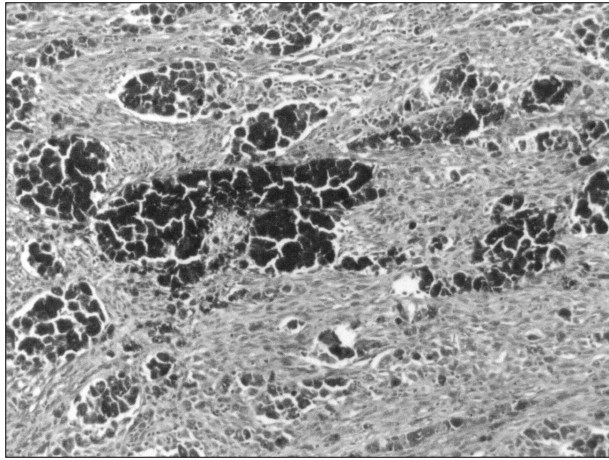
Mucosal melanoma is a very rare disease. Most cases of mucosal melanoma have their origins in the head and neck region. To date, only three cases of melanoma originating from the eustachian tube have been reported. We present a case of mucosal melanoma of eustachian tube origin in which a complete excision was performed. The treatment of mucosal melanoma is not well established, but surgical excision is considered to be the treatment of choice. Radiotherapy is controversial but given consideration in the present case because of the anatomic complexity and difficulty in performing a complete excision. In this case, the patient underwent adjuvant radiotherapy and the mass size was greatly decreased which aided the subsequent surgical excision. Systemic chemotherapy was not utilized in this case. However, it is often used for palliative purposes. A literature review was conducted in the presentation of this case. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:795-7)

KEY WORDS : Melanoma · Eustachian tube · Radiotherapy.

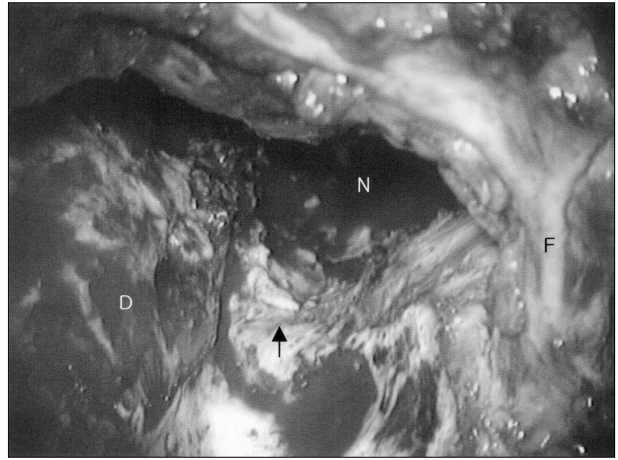
1998, 1999, 2001 7 9  
(cutaneous type) (Explo - tympanoplasty)  
(mucosal type), 1985 (granulation) (polyp)  
1994 84,836 1.3%  
55%  
,  
,<sup>1)</sup>  
가 3 가,<sup>2)</sup> (Rosenmuller fossa) 가  
(Fig. 1),  
가  
(Fig. 2A and B).  
가  
62  
: 2003 10 16 / : 2004 2 20  
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(Fig. 3 and 4). C  
1

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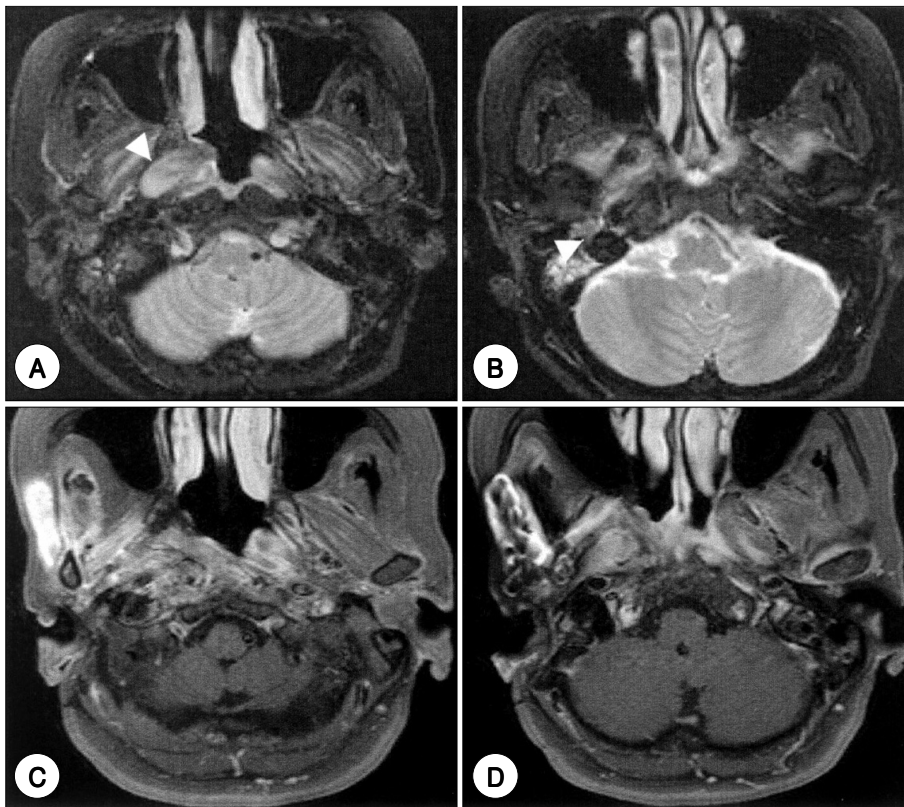
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**Fig. 1.** The tumor is composed of ovoid to spindle cells showing prominent nucleoli and vesicular nucleus. Many tumor cells contain dark brown melanin pigments in their cytoplasm ( $\times 100$  H & E stain).



**Fig. 3.** Intraoperative findings from the mass excision via type C infratemporal fossa approach (after tumor removal). D : middle cranial fossa dural plate, F : main trunk of facial nerve, N : nasopharynx, Arrowhead : carotid artery.



**Fig. 2.** Initial and one year post-operation temporal MRI. A and B : Initial temporal MRI (T2 weighted). The arrowheads in A and B indicate the mass within the submucosa and extension into the middle ear cavity involving the eustachian tube. C and D : Temporal MRI (T1 weighted enhanced) taken one year post-operation. There is no evidence of tumor recurrence.

(Fig. 2C and D).

S - 100

HMB - 45

Weber가 1859

3)

1000 가



**Fig. 4.** The surgical specimen. The specimen is covered by fibrous tissue and the surrounding tissue contains some muscular tissue on hemisection along the canal, there is a black-brown pigmentation lining the mucosal surface of the canal (Arrowhead : eustachian tube cartilage).

(33%) (28%)<sup>3)</sup>  
가 가  
6 가  
가  
2<sup>4)5)</sup> 2  
2)<sup>6)</sup>  
(epicenter)  
(conjunctiva)  
1 (stage ),  
가 2 (stage ), 가  
3 (stage )<sup>3)</sup>  
가 5  
가<sup>7)8)</sup>  
(Sinonasal and nasopharyngeal)

5  
(locoregional and distant failure)<sup>8)9)</sup>  
(elective neck dissection)  
가  
adjuvant radiotherapy<sup>8)</sup>  
(high - dose - hypo - fractionated)<sup>10)</sup>  
5  
(morbidity)<sup>3)</sup>  
2 , 6

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